Exhibit B



Deposition of: **Mark Eisenberg , M.D.**

July 6, 2017

In the Matter of:

In Re: Bard IVC Filters Products Liability

Veritext Legal Solutions

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1	image the body. So I do a lot of the things that
2	radiologists do, but I am not a radiologist.
3	Q. You don't hold yourself out as a
4	radiologist; right?
5	A. No, I do not.
6	Q. Now, you understand that IVC, the
7	acronym stands for inferior vena cava; right?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And if we refer in this deposition
10	to IVC or IVC filter you will understand what I
11	am talking about?
12	A. Yes, I will.
13	Q. And I recall from your last
14	deposition you have never inserted an IVC filter;
15	right?
16	A. No, I have not.
17	Q. You have never removed an IVC
18	filter?
19	A. No.
20	Q. Have you ever been present in a room
21	when an IVC filter was inserted?
22	A. I have not been present in a room
23	when an IVC filter was inserted, but I have put
24	in central lines into the inferior vena cava for
25	my own procedures, and then immediately after my

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1	procedure the patient moved to a radiology suite
2	where the same line that I had left in place was
3	used for insertion of the filter.
4	Q. You have never been in an operating
5	room at the moment when an IVC filter was
6	implanted in a patient; right?
7	A. No, that's correct.
8	Q. You have never been in an operating
9	room at the moment when an IVC filter was removed
LO	from a patient; right?
L1	A. Correct.
L2	Q. You have never had a patient, to
L 3	your knowledge, who experienced an adverse event
L 4	from having an IVC filter in them; right?
L5	A. Not to my knowledge, no.
L6	Q. You know that there are doctors and
L7	scientists who routinely publish in the world's
L8	literature about issues related to IVC filters?
L9	A. I do.
20	Q. You have never published anything
21	about IVC filters?
22	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
23	THE WITNESS: That's correct. I
24	would like to elaborate on that a little bit,
25	which is through the course of this case I have

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1	filters; correct?
2	A. That's correct.
3	Q. You have never received a grant to
4	do research on IVC filters; right?
5	A. Right.
6	Q. Of course, as we have strike
7	that. You are well aware that there are doctors
8	who specialize in the implantation and removal of
9	IVC filters; right?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. You are not a doctor who specializes
12	in the implantation or removal of IVC filters;
13	right?
14	A. No, I do not.
15	Q. You don't hold yourself out among
16	your peers as an expert in IVC filters, do you?
17	A. No, I do not.
18	Q. Now, prior to your retention for the
19	Plaintiffs in this litigation, you had never done
20	any research on IVC filters; right?
21	A. I read some papers on IVC filters,
22	but I had never done any research on them.
23	Q. Prior to your retention as a
24	litigation expert for Plaintiffs, you had never
25	done any organized or concerted research on IVC

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1	question earlier on that you don't understand, I
2	will rephrase it, it's not because you don't
3	understand. It's because I have asked a terrible
4	question. That was one of them. Thanks for the
5	clarification. Let me go back, with that
6	understanding.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. You don't hold yourself out as an
9	expert or specialist in the detection of
LO	fractures associated with IVC filters, do you?
L1	A. No, I do not.
L2	Q. You don't hold yourself out as an
L3	expert in the potential migration of IVC filters;
L 4	right?
L 5	A. I would like to go back to the
L6	previous question. You are right. I don't hold
L7	myself out as a specialist in the detection of
L8	fractures and migrations but, to the extent that
L9	they, for example, might migrate to the heart and
20	cause symptoms, I potentially could be involved
21	in that.
22	Q. Do you hold yourself out as an
23	expert in the detection of tilt in a patient with
24	an IVC filter?
25	A. No, I do not.

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1	Q. Do you hold yourself out as an
2	expert in the detection of perforation associated
3	with an IVC filter?
4	A. No. Again, I don't hold myself out
5	as an expert in the area, but if a patient became
6	symptomatic I could potentially be involved.
7	Q. You understand that a significant
8	portion of patients with alleged adverse events
9	associated with IVC filters are indeed
10	asymptomatic; right?
11	MR. ROTMAN: Can I have the question
12	re-read, please?
13	QUESTION WAS READ BACK.
14	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
15	THE WITNESS: I know that some
16	patients that have complications related to IVC
17	filters are asymptomatic. I know that there is
18	many others who are symptomatic and that have had
19	major complications related to them. I would
20	also say to that point that the patients who
21	received IVC filters, many of them have many
22	comorbidities and ultimately die not long after
23	they get the IVC filters, and it may be a death
24	that's related to the IVC filter but there is no
25	way to know because there is no autopsy results.

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1	related to the percentage of individuals who have
2	died as a result of alleged adverse events from
3	IVC filters; true?
4	A. That's true.
5	Q. Can you recall a specific patient
6	that you have ever had for whom you have
7	prescribed an IVC filter?
8	A. I have not personally prescribed an
9	IVC filter for an individual patient. I have
10	certainly been involved in the diagnosis of deep
11	vein thrombosis, pulmonary emboli, starting
12	anti-coagulation in these patients, and some of
13	these patient do go on to receive IVC filters but
14	I am typically not the one who makes the
15	determination that they got that.
16	Q. You personally have never prescribed
17	an IVC filter for a patient; right?
18	A. That's correct.
19	Q. You have been involved in the care
20	of patients who have deep vein thrombosis,
21	though?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. You don't hold yourself out among
24	your peers as an expert in the specific reasons
25	why an IVC filter might fracture; right?

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1	literature and other materials in connection with
2	your work as a litigation expert in this case;
3	right?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Outside of your work as a litigation
6	expert, you don't hold yourself out as an expert
7	in the reasons why an IVC filter may fracture;
8	right?
9	A. Correct.
10	Q. Or migrate?
11	A. Correct.
12	Q. Or tilt?
13	A. Correct.
14	Q. Or perforate?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Or embolize?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Does the rate of a potential IVC
19	filter complication vary depending on the reasons
20	why a patient receives an IVC filter?
21	A. Can you repeat the question, please?
22	Q. Sure. Strike that question. You
23	are not an expert in any way, shape, or form in
24	bench testing for medical devices?
25	A. No, I don't do any bench testing or

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1	hold myself out as an expert in bench testing.
2	Q. Do you consider yourself an expert
3	in animal testing for medical devices?
4	A. No. Again, I don't do any animal
5	testing and I don't hold myself out as an expert
6	in any kind of animal testing.
7	Q. You are not an engineer; right?
8	A. I am not an engineer.
9	Q. You are not a materials engineer;
10	right?
11	A. I am not a materials engineer
12	although again, I have read this extensive
13	literature about IVC filters, so I would say I
14	know more about it than the average physician.
15	Q. You are not a materials engineer;
16	right?
17	A. No, I am not.
18	Q. You are not a mechanical engineer?
19	A. No.
20	Q. You are not an expert in IVC filter
21	design?
22	A. No, I am not an expert in IVC filter
23	design, but again I have more knowledge than the
24	average person about it, after reading all this
25	literature.

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1	Q. You are not an expert in IVC filter
2	design?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. Can you distinguish one IVC filter
5	from another based on visual observation alone?
6	A. I think I can. Certainly in the
7	Bard series I am pretty familiar. Not with every
8	single variation in design from you know, from
9	design change to design change, but.
10	Q. We are going to get back on to areas
11	we have covered before. I just want to make sure
12	we are clear on this transcript on a couple of
13	different points. You have been crystal clear in
14	the past you don't hold yourself as an FDA
15	regulatory expert.
16	A. Correct.
17	Q. That stands true today?
18	A. No, I am not.
19	Q. You are not an expert on what a
20	device manufacturer is required to do by law or
21	regulation to bring a device to market?
22	A. No, I am not an expert in that area.
23	Q. You are not an expert in what a
24	device manufacturer is required to do in order to
25	be compliant with pharmacovigilance requirements;

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1	right?
2	A. No, I can't hold myself out as an
3	expert in FDA requirements.
4	Q. You don't consider yourself an
5	expert in what a device manufacturer is required
6	to do by law in order to comply with various
7	reporting requirements; right?
8	A. No. That's correct.
9	Q. You are not an expert in what a
10	device manufacturer is required to do by law or
11	regulation to update doctors about risks
12	associated with its products; right?
13	A. No, I would say that I am not an
14	expert in what's legally required, although I
15	know as a physician myself that what I would
16	expect a company to inform physicians about their
17	devices.
18	Q. You don't consider yourself an
19	expert in what a device manufacturer is required
20	to do by law or regulation to update doctors
21	about risks associated with products?
22	A. That's correct. I am not an expert
23	in that area.
24	Q. Have you ever taught a class on the
25	subject of pharmacovigilance?

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1	A. Well, I don't think I have formally
2	taught a course on pharmacovigilance. Although I
3	don't hold myself out as an expert in
4	pharmacovigilance, many of the research studies I
5	have done have involved, you know, safety and
6	certainly efficacy studies of different devices
7	and drugs, so I have a fair amount of knowledge
8	on pharmacovigilance. I don't think I have
9	formally taught a course on that topic.
LO	Q. Let me break that down a little bit,
L1	and you let me know if I get this wrong; okay?
L2	Some of the research you have done in the past
L3	touches on issues of product safety; right?
L 4	A. Yes.
L5	Q. You don't hold yourself out as an
L6	expert in pharmacovigilance; right?
L7	A. Again, I would say it's one of the
L8	areas that I have some knowledge in, but do I
L9	hold myself out as an expert in that area?
20	Probably not.
21	Q. You are not an expert in corporate
22	ethics; right?
23	A. No.
24	Q. You are not an expert in responsible
25	corporate conduct; right?

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1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. You have never worked for FDA;
3	right?
4	A. No, I have not. Although I
5	mentioned in the Austin deposition that one of my
6	clinical trials, the FDA contacted me for some
7	additional information, but I was not compensated
8	and certainly can't construe myself as working
9	for them.
10	Q. You are not an expert in medical
11	device labelling; right?
12	A. No, I am not.
13	Q. And you have never drafted a label
14	for a medical device?
15	A. No, I have never drafted a label for
16	a medical device.
17	Q. You have never advised a medical
18	device company related to product labelling?
19	A. No, I don't believe so.
20	Q. The FDA has never consulted you
21	about the appropriate labelling for a medical
22	device; right?
23	A. No, they have not.
24	Q. You have never been consulted by a
25	device manufacturer with respect to appropriate

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1	labelling for a medical device; right?
2	A. Correct.
3	Q. You have got no expertise in
4	marketing of medical devices or drugs; right?
5	A. Well, I don't have I would call
6	it professional expertise. I have certainly been
7	a member of some advisory boards for some drug
8	companies that so we had meetings that were
9	related to marketing of particular drugs. So
LO	I certainly don't hold myself out as an expert in
L1	those areas, but I have some experience of
L2	marketing for some pharmaceuticals.
L3	Q. What are you referring to?
L4	A. As an example, there is a drug,
L5	varenicline, which is a smoking cessation drug.
L6	So Phizer has advisory boards for physicians that
L7	do research in that area, and we might meet once
L8	every year or two, and they would present new
L9	data that's come out, and get our take on that
20	and say: How does that impact on or how
21	should we present this to physicians in our
22	marketing effort.
23	Q. You don't consider yourself an
24	expert in what a pharmaceutical or medical device
25	company is allowed to do in terms of

	Page 46
1	communication with physicians about their
2	products; right?
3	A. No.
4	Q. Have you ever worked in any capacity
5	for Bard?
6	A. No.
7	Q. So I want to do a little bit of
8	additional housekeeping. I think that you have
9	got your expert reports with you and they have
10	some of your notes on them; right?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. You can feel free to refer to those
13	throughout the course of today's deposition. I
14	have my own copies and I know that Steve does
15	too. I am going to take my copies out. I just
16	want to make sure that what I have is identical
17	to what you have. So I will mark for the record
18	Exhibit copies and you can feel free to use the
19	Exhibits or your own personal copy. The choice
20	is yours.
21	A. Okay.
22	MR. ROTMAN: I don't have copies.
23	You made an assumption about my having copies. I
24	don't have copies of his reports.
25	MR. BUSMAN: I have extra copies.

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1	have any articles about IVC, period; right?
2	Strike that. I messed it up. You don't have any
3	articles about IVC filters at all listed in your
4	curriculum vitae; right?
5	A. No, I believe that's right; yes.
6	Q. You don't have any articles that you
7	have ever written about the value, if any, of
8	reviewing corporate documents to analyze product
9	risks; right?
LO	A. No, I do not.
L1	Q. You are not an expert in reviewing
L2	corporate documents; right?
L3	A. I don't hold myself out as an expert
L 4	in that area, but I have had some experience now
L5	through this litigation and others, looking at
L6	corporate documents.
L 7	Q. You have opinions about corporate
L8	documents based on your review of the corporate
L9	documents, but you certainly don't hold yourself
20	out as an expert in the review of corporate
21	documents; right?
22	A. That's correct.
23	Q. Look at paragraph 12, please.
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. "My research interests include

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1	imaging procedures.
2	Q. So back to your report here. You
3	have got after paragraph 22 a heading II which
4	states: "Conclusions, Standards and Main
5	Opinions". Do you see that?
6	A. Yes, I do.
7	Q. I want to try to go over how your
8	report is organized in a general sense; okay?
9	A. Okay.
10	Q. Now, a significant portion of your
11	expert report is based on a factual narrative
12	from the corporate documents you have reviewed;
13	right?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. You try to be as accurate as you
16	possibly can when referring to those documents;
17	right?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. You are not paraphrasing, but you
20	are trying to quote directly in most instances;
21	right?
22	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
23	THE WITNESS: I believe in most
24	instances I quote directly from the document, but
25	occasionally, if there is multiple documents that

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1	say the same thing, I may have paraphrased.
2	BY MR. BUSMAN:
3	Q. Now, obviously you didn't purport to
4	have reviewed every single document produced in
5	this litigation; right?
6	A. No, that's correct.
7	Q. Your understanding is that was
8	millions of pages of documents; right?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. How did you go about strike that.
11	Who chose the corporate documents that you,
12	yourself, reviewed?
13	A. Well, I was provided with a Drop Box
14	of a huge number of corporate documents from
15	which I could, you know, pick and choose. My
16	attention was drawn to certain corporate
17	documents by the Lawyers as well. I would say
18	also, in my reading through this case, I have
19	also gone back to see other documents that
20	perhaps were referred to in other expert reports.
21	Q. The universe of corporate documents
22	that you were provided strike that. The
23	universe of corporate documents you had access to
24	were provided by the Plaintiffs' Attorneys;
25	right?

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1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Within that universe of documents
3	you were specifically directed to certain
4	documents that the Plaintiffs' Attorneys wanted
5	your opinions on; right?
6	A. In many instances, yes.
7	Q. Did you, yourself, draft this expert
8	report?
9	A. Yes, I did.
10	Q. You wrote every word of it?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Now, obviously your focus in this
13	case was on the specific documents that support
14	your theory of the case; right?
15	A. Repeat that.
16	Q. We established that there were
17	potentially millions of pages produced in this
18	litigation; right?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Your focus was on documents that
21	support your specific theory of the case; right?
22	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
23	THE WITNESS: No, I wouldn't say
24	that. I think that I I looked at most of the
25	documents, not all of the documents, that the

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1	right?
2	A. I believe so.
3	Q. And those are the doctors that are
4	being set forth as what we will call subject
5	matter IVC filter experts; right?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And you are not holding yourself out
8	as a subject matter IVC filter expert in this
9	case, are you?
10	A. No.
11	Q. Now, in paragraph 23
12	A. Well, I would like to qualify that.
13	I am not holding myself out as an IVC filter
14	subject matter expert, but I am an interventional
15	cardiologist who takes care of patients with DVTs
16	and pulmonary emboli who get IVC filters. I have
17	patients in my practice who have IVC filters, so
18	I am pretty comfortable, and I am certainly
19	comfortable with the ideas of informed consent
20	for procedures and for devices. So there is a
21	lot of overlap there.
22	Q. I am going to object and move to
23	strike as non-responsive. In this case you are
24	not holding yourself out as a subject matter IVC
25	filter expert the way, for example, Drs Kinney,

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1	Roberts and Calva are?
2	A. That's correct.
3	Q. In paragraph 23 you state that your
4	expert opinions are focused primarily on the
5	reasonable expectation that physicians have of
6	medical device companies like C.R. Bard. You say
7	that in part; right?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Are you, in this litigation,
10	attempting to give an opinion on what other
11	doctors would think and expect or are you
12	speaking for yourself?
13	A. I think that I am pretty reflective
14	of the average physician in terms of what they
15	would expect from a device company.
16	Q. What body, organization or group has
17	given you the authority to speak for other
18	physicians in this case?
19	A. I think you could say that about any
20	one individual physician, that perhaps they don't
21	have authority from an organization to speak on
22	behalf of other physicians, but we you know,
23	we talk to each other constantly. We have
24	conferences constantly. We read the same medical
25	literature where there is papers, and there is

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1	letters to the editor, and there is editorials
2	and opinion pieces. We go to major meetings.
3	So there is a community of physicians that, you
4	know, largely know what other physicians think
5	about things.
6	Q. Is there a single body, group,
7	organization of any kind that has deputized or
8	authorized you to speak for any other physician
9	in this case?
L O	A. No, I wouldn't say that.
L1	Q. You understand that reasonable
L2	physicians can have different opinions on any one
L3	of a number of topics; right?
L 4	A. Yes, I understand that. There is
L5	some extreme positions on either side of many
L6	medical issues, but I think the bulk of
L 7	physicians are largely in agreement on most
L8	things. But certainly there is a range of
L9	opinions about various medical issues.
20	Q. What, if anything, have you done in
21	any formal way to determine what percentage of
22	physicians would agree with your opinions in this
23	case?
24	A. Well, I certainly haven't spoken to
25	any physicians specifically about IVC filters,

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1	thing to do. I think I am a pretty
2	middle-of-the-road, reasonable physician.
3	Presented with evidence I come to a conclusion,
4	so I think most physicians would come the same
5	conclusions as me. I understand that there is
6	extremes. I understand there is differences of
7	opinion, but on the whole I think we are pretty
8	reasonable, and we look at evidence pretty much
9	the same way.
L O	Q. I think I understand. I think maybe
L1	the problem is the word choice that I am using.
L 2	You can't say with any degree of certainty that
L3	any given doctor would agree with your opinion,
L 4	although it is your belief based on your
L5	education, experience and training that a
L6	reasonable doctor would. Is that fair?
L 7	A. Yes.
L8	Q. Could we go off the record?
L9	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the
20	record at 10:39 a.m.
21	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This begins
22	tape number two in the deposition of Dr. Mark
23	Eisenberg. We are back on the record at
24	10:50 a.m.
25	

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1	A. Well, I certainly agree that it's
2	offered as ethics guidance. I you know, I
3	understand the simple meaning of the rest of the
4	sentence. I can't say as to whether that has
5	actually has been established as standards of
6	clinical practice or rules of law.
7	Q. I think that's fair. Let me try to
8	break that down into the two components. You
9	understand and appreciate that the document that
10	we have marked as Exhibit 8 referenced in
11	paragraph 24 provides ethical guidance?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. As to whether or not it establishes
14	a standard of any kind or rule of law, you can't
15	answer one way or the other; right?
16	A. I think that most physicians would
17	understand that the recommendations by the
18	American Medical Association are pretty strong
19	ethics guidelines, and most physicians would
20	attempt to follow them. I don't know if that
21	answers your question.
22	Q. I think so. Let me try to rephrase
23	it. You think that most physicians would
24	understand that Exhibit 8 constitutes pretty
25	strong ethical guidelines that should be

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1	followed; right?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Whether or not Exhibit 8 is binding
4	in any legal sense, you would defer to others who
5	could discuss the binding impact, if any, on
6	Exhibit 8; right?
7	A. Yes, that's correct. I don't I
8	don't know exactly what the law says about
9	informed consent.
10	Q. Nor would you in any way purport to
11	give any legal opinions in this case, right?
12	A. I am familiar with some legal terms
13	and some legal procedures, but I certainly can't
14	hold myself out as any kind of expert in legal,
15	you know, procedures.
16	Q. Do any of the opinions you have in
17	this case have anything to do with legal
18	obligations of Bard?
19	A. Again, I don't think I can speak to
20	legal obligations. That's not my area. I have
21	opinions that I think are shared by most
22	physicians about what Bard should and should not
23	do and what kinds of information need to be given
24	to physicians, what kinds of information need to
25	be available to patients. But as to what's

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1	legally required, I can't speak to.
2	Q. Now, paragraph 25 also is from the
3	AMA Code of Medical Ethics; right?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. So again it's an ethical guidance;
6	right?
7	A. It is ethical guidance. And I would
8	like to get back to the legal issue. Again, I
9	can't hold myself out as an expert in the legal
10	issues, but the my understanding that you it
11	would be wrong to, for example, do a procedure
12	without obtaining informed consent first from a
13	patient, except under unusual circumstances where
14	they can't respond, for example.
15	Q. With that strike that. With that
16	explanation in mind, are there any paragraphs in
17	your expert report here that touch on what you
18	consider to be Bard's violation of a legal duty?
19	A. No, I don't think I have any
20	paragraphs like that.
21	Q. Paragraph 25 quotes, as we have
22	established from the AMA code of medical ethics;
23	right?
24	A. Is that a question?
25	Q. Right. I am just establishing

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already out there for physicians to read, and I think they were reading and responding to it. I have other sections of my report where I discuss that I think Bard should have done controlled trials or certainly prospective studies to look at the efficacy and safety of their devices. So I think there is various parts of my report. They don't all deal with, you know, the specific point that you were making.

BY MR. BUSMAN:

2.0

2.3

- Q. You leave regulatory testimony and determinations up to the regulatory experts that Plaintiffs have disclosed; right?
- A. Yes, I leave the technical considerations to the regulatory experts, although I certainly read that and, in my context of being a practising physician who implants temporary and permanent devices, who has patients that, you know, have filters, I think I can respond to some of those issues.
- Q. Your opinions are based on what you believe a responsible, moral and ethical device manufacturer would have disclosed to physicians. Is that fair?
 - A. Yes, that's fair.

	Page 92
1	although I think there is it's implicit in
2	these paragraphs, because these paragraphs
3	discuss how a physician obtains informed consent
4	before doing a procedure, and they have to be
5	able to disclose to the patients the risks,
6	complications and expected benefits of the
7	procedure or device to the patient. So in order
8	to be able to do that they have to know what the
9	risks, complications and benefits are and how
L O	frequently they occur.
L1	Q. I am going to object and move to
L2	strike as non-responsive. Is there anything in
L3	paragraph 26 where you quote from these practice
L4	guidelines that specifically references any
L5	binding duty, obligation or responsibility of a
L6	medical device manufacturer?
L7	MR. ROTMAN: Objection. Asked and
L8	answered.
L9	THE WITNESS: No, there is nothing
20	specifically, you know, identifying the
21	responsibility of a medical device company in
22	these paragraphs.
23	BY MR. BUSMAN:
24	Q. Is Exhibit 9, in your opinion, the
25	same type of document as Exhibit 8 in terms of

	Page 97
1	risks and complications and benefits of a
2	particular device and, you know, in order to
3	deliver that information to a patient.
4	BY MR. BUSMAN:
5	Q. Let's take that in its component
6	parts. I am going to break it down, because you
7	said two separate things. You agree with me that
8	the documents cited in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26
9	do not constitute any legally binding authority,
LO	requirement that Bard in a legal sense should
L1	have complied with; right?
L2	A. Yes, I think that's correct.
L3	Q. It's your opinion; nonetheless, that
L 4	doctors, physicians would consider the documents
L5	you have cited in paragraphs 24, 25, and 26 as
L6	strong ethical guidance in terms of what a
L 7	physician is required to do to obtain informed
L8	consent from his patient; right?
L9	A. Yes. I would even go as far to say
20	those are probably authoritative documents in
21	terms of how you should go about obtaining
22	informed consent.
23	Q. Let's take a look at paragraph 27.
24	I will read it into the record.
25	"The totality of the evidence

	Page 130
1	authority to speak for all other physicians.
2	Q. You suspect and hope that reasonable
3	physicians would agree with the opinions that you
4	have set forth in your report; right?
5	A. I think the words I would use
6	would be stronger than "suspect" and "hope". I
7	am confident that most physicians would be
8	comfortable with these opinions.
9	Q. Okay. It's your expectation that a
10	reasonable physician would agree with the
11	opinions that you express in your report when you
12	refer to what a reasonable physician would want
13	to know; right?
14	A. Right.
15	Q. You can't; however, say with any
16	degree of certainty what any individual physician
17	would want or wouldn't want. That specific
18	person would have to speak for themselves; right?
19	A. Yes, I think we went over this
20	before. There is the vast group of physicians
21	and then there is any one individual. You can't
22	say what that person is going to say.
23	Q. Let's turn to 29 and take a quick
24	look at that one. Are you there?
25	A. Yes.

	Page 132
1	evidence demonstrating high
2	rate of complications with the
3	filters, Bard did not address
4	these issues in a way that
5	accurately and timely
6	disclosed or explained the
7	risks to physicians."
8	Did I read that correctly?
9	A. Yes, you did.
10	Q. Is it your opinion in this case that
11	Bard intentionally withheld information from
12	physicians?
13	A. I don't think I can speak to
14	intentions of individuals or companies. You
15	know, I am not an expert. I don't know if there
16	are experts in terms of interpreting intentions.
17	I am aware that there was data available to Bard
18	showing high rates of complications. It does not
19	look like these data were shared with physicians
20	but as to, you know, whether there was intention
21	or not, I can't speak to that.
22	Q. Is it your opinion that Bard
23	violated any obligation, responsibility,
24	regulation, law or duty with respect to the
25	conduct that you describe in paragraph 31?

	Page 133
1	MR. ROTMAN: Objection. Complex
2	question. Do you want to break it down? That
3	would be fine.
4	BY MR. BUSMAN:
5	Q. Can you answer it the way I asked?
6	A. It would be better that you break it
7	down.
8	Q. What, if any, binding authority, in
9	your opinion, did Bard fail to comply with in
10	connection with the conduct described in
11	paragraph 31?
12	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
13	THE WITNESS: So as we discussed
14	earlier, I am not an FDA expert or regulatory
15	expert, so I am not familiar with the FDA rules,
16	so I can't say whether they broke any rules by
17	not providing this information.
18	BY MR. BUSMAN:
19	Q. Are you claiming that Bard failed to
20	comply with any moral or ethical responsibility
21	in connection with the conduct outlined in
22	paragraph 31?
23	A. Again, I don't hold myself out to be
24	an expert in ethics, but as a reasonable
25	physician who, you know, implants permanent and

	Page 134
1	temporary devices in patients and who routinely
2	gets informed consent from patients, I would feel
3	that there is a responsibility for the company to
4	let physicians know about complication rates.
5	Q. An ethical responsibility?
6	A. I guess you could say an ethical
7	responsibility. They may have a regulatory
8	responsibility as well, but I can't speak to
9	that.
10	Q. Let's take a look at 31. Let me
11	know when you have read that. I will read the
12	first sentence:
13	"Instead of exercising the
14	kind of transparency
15	physicians and patients expect
16	from a medical device company
17	like Bard, Bard continued to
18	represent these devices as new
19	and improved compared to
20	predicate and competitor
21	devices."
22	Did I read that correctly?
23	A. Yes, you did.
24	Q. You used the word "transparency".
25	Is it your opinion in paragraph 32 that Bard

	Page 136
1	question again.
2	A. Okay.
3	Q. Is it your opinion in paragraph 32
4	that Bard intentionally withheld any information
5	about patient safety from physicians and
6	patients?
7	A. I am sorry. Can you repeat it one
8	more time, please?
9	Q. Read it back, please.
10	QUESTION WAS READ BACK.
11	THE WITNESS: So my response is
12	again, I can't speak to the company's intentions.
13	I would say it appears to me that that
14	information was withheld. That's all I have to
15	say.
16	BY MR. BUSMAN:
17	Q. Let me see if I can characterise
18	this once again at a broader level so we can kind
19	of move past some of these issues. Because as we
20	said, paragraph 32 follows a typical model for
21	various of the paragraphs in your report. Not
22	all of them but a lot of them; right?
23	A. Okay.
24	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
25	

Page 137 1 BY MR. BUSMAN: 2 Would it be correct that you are Ο. 3 framing the record evidence in a way that you believe would lead a reasonable person to infer 4 5 that information was intentionally withheld? MR. ROTMAN: Objection. 6 7 I think it could be THE WITNESS: inferred from the data that the information was 8 9 withheld from physicians and patients. You know, 10 I really can't speak to the intention of the 11 company, but it seems to me that they had data 12 available. It did not become available to 13 physicians and patients in a timely manner. 14 BY MR. BUSMAN: 15 So would I be correct then in Ο. 16 stating that you have outlined the record 17 evidence and then are arguing that the evidence 18 appears to reflect that certain things were 19 withheld from FDA? That's your take-away based 2.0 on the evidence you have seen. Is that fair? 21 MR. ROTMAN: Objection. 22 Yes, and also -- and THE WITNESS: 2.3 beyond the FDA, the physicians and the patients 24 did not have access to this information in a 25 timely manner.

Page 139 1 about whether they want to buy that car or not. 2 So this is pretty much what's understood between 3 physicians and patients and a medical device company, and consumers from any other kind of 4 5 company. Let's take a look a little further 6 Q. 7 on. Could I add to that a little bit? 8 Α. 9 The opposite of transparency is a lack of 10 transparency. The lack of transparency was if 11 there was information available to the company 12 that these filters might not be functioning as 13 well as physicians and patients thought, and that 14 was not made apparent to the patients and the 15 physicians. 16 Do you believe that Bard's lack of 0. 17 transparency would be readily apparent to the 18 jurors if they were able to see the documents 19 that you saw? 2.0 Yes, I do. I think if the jurors Α. 21 saw these documents they would say there is a 22 problem that physicians and patients were not 2.3 given this information in a timely manner. 24 Let's take a look at paragraph 33. 0. 25 Let me know when you are there. Are you at

Page 142

opinion in paragraph 33 comes from Bard's internal documents; right?

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- It's partially from Bard's internal documents, because there is information in the internal documents about the, you know, the complication rates associated with the retrievable filters, but I also looked at marketing materials that were sent to physicians, that are publicly available documents as well.
- Ο. Did Bard, in your opinion, lie to any doctors or physicians in connection with the marketing materials that you reviewed?
- Α. I think that some of the marketing materials that were given to physicians and also instructions that were given, for example, to representatives was misleading for physicians in the sense that it led the physicians to believe that the retrievable devices were just as safe and efficacious as the predicate device, when in fact they had internal information that that was not the case.
- Ο. Would it be correct in saying it's your opinion that Bard acted unethically in connection with the marketing materials that you are referencing?

	Page 143
1	A. Again, I am not an expert on ethics.
2	I think that myself, as a physician, if I was
3	implanting these devices in patients and there
4	was information that this particular device did
5	not function as well as a competing device I
6	would be unhappy with the company, and if I knew
7	that information and I had a safer or more
8	efficacious alternative I would use that instead.
9	MR. ROTMAN: Off the record.
10	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the
11	record at 12:30 p.m.
12	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This begins
13	tape number three in the deposition of Dr. Mark
14	Eisenberg. We are back on the record at
15	1:11 p.m.
16	BY MR. BUSMAN:
17	Q. Doctor, taking a look again at
18	paragraph 32, you refer to "lines of troubling
19	safety evidence". Do you see that?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Is "troubling" your word choice or
22	does that come from any document you read?
23	A. It's my word choice.
24	Q. Do you believe it was troubling to
25	Bard?

Page 144 Α. I believe it was troubling to Bard from reading their internal documents. created -- I forget the term exactly, but I think it was a crisis management team. They used the word "crisis". If I understand correctly, they hired a public relations firm in case this information became public, so I think "troubling" is a good word. Ο. So would it be fair to say that you are providing an opinion to a certain degree on the state of mind of Bard when you used the word "troubling"? MR. ROTMAN: Objection. Well, look, it's THE WITNESS: troubling to me to see these complication rates that I saw. You know, internally was the -- you know, the adverse event data and also the in vitro data, so I think that's troubling to me that I was seeing those levels of complications, but I think it was troubling to Bard as well, based on their response to seeing these complication rates.

BY MR. BUSMAN:

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Q. By using the word "troubling", are you in any way touching on Bard's intent or state

	Page 145
1	of mind?
2	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
3	THE WITNESS: You know, I forget
4	what the word is, but we are attributing the
5	characteristics of an individual to a company
6	here. The word "troubling" is for an individual,
7	and you can't attribute that adjective to a
8	company. But there is no question that they were
9	following the data very closely. When they saw
10	that there were high complication rates they
11	reacted. So it was reactive, so I would call
12	that troubling. They saw it and they acted on
13	it.
14	BY MR. BUSMAN:
15	Q. Would you agree that you cannot give
16	any opinions that touch on anybody's intent, or
17	state of mind or motive, or would you disagree
18	with that?
19	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
20	THE WITNESS: I think that I
21	certainly cannot do that. I think potentially
22	there might be some type of expert about it, who
23	could speak to intent, perhaps like a
24	psychiatrist, but myself, no. I can say: Okay,
25	there was data available. It either was or was

	Page 157
1	Q. You are not an expert in corporate
2	compliance issues; right?
3	A. Again, I am not an expert in as a
4	regulatory expert or corporate compliance, but I
5	know what a reasonable physician, even what a
6	reasonable patient or someone in my family would
7	expect from a responsible company.
8	Q. Let me try one more time. Have you
9	identified in any expert report that you have
10	served any binding rule, regulation, standard,
11	guidance or document of any type which would be
12	binding on Bard that you believe Bard violated?
13	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
14	THE WITNESS: I don't think I have
15	referenced any standard like that.
16	BY MR. BUSMAN:
17	Q. Let's go a little bit further into
18	skip ahead. Back to paragraph 33. If you
19	look one, two, three lines down, going in the
20	next line you refer to substantial improvements.
21	Do you see that?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. Is that a term of art of some type?
24	A. I am sorry?
25	Q. Is the term "substantial

Page 160 1 need to be explored by larger prospective 2 studies. Move to object and strike as 3 Ο. non-responsive. Doctor, is it your opinion that 4 5 a responsible, ethical company in Bard's position would have conducted prospective large, 6 7 well-controlled safety studies? Is that your opinion? 8 I think that they needed to do them. 9 Α. 10 I think it was actually -- it was their intention 11 to do one with Recovery, if I am not mistaken, a 12 European study that for some reason never got 13 done. As to whether the FDA required those 14 studies or not, I can't speak to that. I can say 15 that physicians would want to see those studies. 16 Do you believe that Bard had some Ο. 17 type of responsibility to do those studies? 18 Α. I do. 19 Do you believe that Bard had an Ο. 2.0 ethical responsibility to do those studies? 21 MR. ROTMAN: Objection. 22 I think that they had THE WITNESS: an ethical responsibility to do those studies in 2.3 24 view of the data that they had from their small 25 retrievability studies.

	Page 166
1	requirement with respect to the conduct outlined
2	in paragraphs 34, 35 and 36?
3	A. So I am not an FDA regulatory
4	expert, so as to whether or not they complied
5	with the FDA regulations, I can't speak to that.
6	Q. To the extent you take issue with
7	the conduct we are discussing in paragraphs 34 to
8	36, would it be fair to say that it's your
9	opinion that a reasonable, ethical and moral
10	company would have conducted the studies that you
11	have discussed?
12	A. I think that's correct. I think a
13	reasonable physician would want that information.
14	For sure patients and their families would want
15	that kind of safety information, which was not
16	available.
17	Q. Take a look at 37, please. Let me
18	know when you have read it.
19	A. Okay.
20	Q. I am going to read the last
21	sentence:
22	"As a physician with patients
23	who are candidates for IVC
24	filters or have them
25	implanted, I would expect that

	Page 170
1	have been marketed based on
2	the in vitro test results."
3	Are you giving a regulatory opinion
4	there? Yes or no?
5	A. Maybe we should say I am not giving
6	a regulatory opinion, because I am not an FDA
7	regulator. But as a physician, and I use the
8	word "I", I would expect that that's evidence
9	that the filters are not substantially
10	equivalent.
11	Q. It's your personal opinion?
12	A. Personal opinion, and also opinion
13	that I think would be shared by the vast majority
14	of reasonable physicians and certainly patients
15	as well.
16	Q. Okay. I am going to move quickly
17	here. Paragraph 38, you are just doing a
18	narrative here of what you believe the facts are;
19	right?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Okay. What documents have you
22	relied on to support your opinions in paragraph
23	39?
24	A. So there is a spreadsheet. A Bard
25	internal document has a spreadsheet that shows

Page 185 1 0. Would you -- strike that. Would it 2 be your opinion in this case that these documents 3 that you have cited are generally accepted ethical standards for responsible companies? 4 5 Α. Yes, I think that's the case. think that I should add -- part of the reason I 6 7 included it is because it's discussing at page five of this document, it discusses 8 9 characteristics of a good case report and, on 10 page six, developing a case series, indicating 11 that the FDA thinks that these types of data are 12 -- are adequate signals that there may be a 13 problem with a drug or a device. 14 Let's try to break this down a bit. Ο. 15 It's not your opinion that any of these documents 16 we have gone over today constitute any legally 17 enforcing or binding authority on Bard; right? 18 Α. No, that's correct. 19 You do; however, believe that Ο. reasonable physicians and a reasonable 2.0 21 manufacturer would look to any of these documents 22 for strong ethical guidance to guide their 2.3 conduct; right? 24 Yes, and I would say patients and Α. 25 their families would look to that, specifically

	Page 186
1	with respect to patient safety.
2	Q. Let me rephrase that to get that in
3	there; okay? You believe that the various
4	guidance documents that we have discussed, all of
5	the guidance documents you have referenced in
6	your expert report in this case constitute strong
7	ethical guidelines that reasonable physicians and
8	patients would expect a device manufacturer to
9	comply with; right?
LO	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
L1	THE WITNESS: Yes, I think that's
L2	right.
L3	BY MR. BUSMAN:
L4	Q. Would you say that essentially the
L5	gist of what we are talking about here, to boil
L6	it down, is the company should bear
L7	responsibility for their products? Is that the
L8	point you are trying to make here?
L9	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
20	THE WITNESS: I think that's one of
21	the many points that I am trying to make.
22	BY MR. BUSMAN:
23	Q. Right. I didn't mean to suggest
24	that you don't have other points. Let the record
25	be perfectly clear. You make numerous other

	Page 187
1	points. Would it be fair to say that one of the
2	primary drivers of your opinions in this case,
3	not exclusive, but one of the primary drivers is
4	that companies should bear responsibility for
5	their products; correct?
6	A. That's correct. I think that's
7	correct.
8	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the
9	record at 2:11 p.m.
L O	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going back on
L1	the record at 2:22 p.m.
L2	BY MR. BUSMAN:
L3	Q. Doctor, before we took a break we
L4	were characterizing the standards that you have
L5	cited in your expert report, and you agreed with
L6	me that one of the drivers behind your opinion is
L7	the notion that companies should bear a
L8	responsibility for their products; right? That's
L9	not controversial at all; right?
20	A. No.
21	Q. Bard or another device manufacturer
22	needs to be honest about the risks and hazards
23	associated with its products; right?
24	A. Yes, I agree with that.
25	Q. That's not controversial at all;

	Page 188
1	right?
2	A. No, I don't think so.
3	Q. And that's one of the drivers,
4	again, of your opinions; right?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Take a look at 44. That's another
7	one of the narrative paragraphs; right?
8	A. Yes. Well, I mean go ahead. Why
9	don't you say what you want to say.
10	Q. When I say "narrative paragraph",
11	you understand that there are certain paragraphs
12	in your report that provide, I guess for lack of
13	a better word, the evidence as you see it, and
14	some contain your analysis and some contain both;
15	right? Is that a fair characterization of the
16	way the paragraphs are set up?
17	A. Yes. I am not sure it's so black
18	and white. We also have, you know, I have
19	paragraphs that I think evaluate evidence. I
20	think I have other paragraphs that evaluate the
21	temporal nature of what went on. There are
22	others putting the issues in context, I guess I
23	would say. I think this is one of those
24	paragraphs.
25	Q. Okay. You are making a point in

	Page 190
1	Do you want to repeat the question?
2	Q. Sure. You are not saying anything
3	in paragraph 45 that you wouldn't expect Mr.
4	Williamson to say himself if he were called to
5	testify; right?
6	A. No, I think I quoted him extensively
7	in this paragraph.
8	Q. There is none of your analysis or
9	editorialising in this paragraph; right?
L O	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
L1	THE WITNESS: Well, I state in a
L2	couple of places, I say he agreed with a
L3	statement because he stated it. So I don't know
L 4	if you call that interpretation on my part.
L 5	BY MR. BUSMAN:
L6	Q. I guess my question is simpler.
L 7	Paragraph 45 is one of the paragraphs where you
L8	simply recount what the record evidence is as you
L9	see it with respect to this particular issue?
20	A. Yes, that's correct.
21	Q. You are not expressing any one of
22	your actual opinions in paragraph 45. Rather you
23	are setting forth some record evidence; right?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Let's turn to 46. You don't hold

	Page 191
1	yourself out as an expert in corporate compliance
2	with corporate standards; right?
3	A. No, I can't say that I am an expert
4	in that area.
5	Q. Take a look at 47. Let me know when
6	you have had a chance to read it.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. 47 is another narrative paragraph
9	where you are simply setting forth the record
10	evidence; right?
11	A. That's correct.
12	Q. You are not an expert on Bard's
13	standard operating procedures, are you?
14	A. I am not an expert on corporate
15	operating procedures, although I would say that I
16	understand the importance of their standards. I
17	think it's, you know, they are necessary for
18	patient safety that such standards be in place
19	and that the that the company has these
20	standards, that they should adhere to them.
21	Q. Take a look at 48, please, and let
22	me know when you have read it.
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. 48 is another one of the narrative
25	paragraphs where you simply recount the record

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1	a forum for discussion, patient safety and, you
2	know, the efficacy and safety of medical devices
3	and drugs.
4	Q. All right. Let's go through some of
5	these. We can go through pretty quickly. Take a
6	look at 57, please. That's one of the narrative
7	paragraphs; right?
8	A. Well, it's largely narrative, but it
9	also discusses, as I mentioned earlier, this
10	multicentre study about the SNF, you know,
11	attesting to its safety. And the tail end of
12	that paragraph is, you know, comparing failure
13	rates, the SNF versus the retrievable filters.
14	Q. You are not stating anything in
15	paragraph 57 that's not contained in some type of
16	a written document; right? That's what I am
17	asking.
18	A. No, none of this is my opinion.
19	Q. Okay. Let's take a look at 58.
20	Now, in the second sentence you said:
21	"Bard perceived a market
22	expansion opportunity to
23	develop retrievable IVC
24	filters."
25	Right?

Page 211 market niche for a retrievable filter, so they 1 2 We are going to take our successful SNF said: 3 and we are modify the design in order to make it retrievable. But in order to modify the design 4 5 to make it retrievable the subsequent design, by its very nature, was less resistant to migration, 6 7 and less resistant to fracture and less resistant to tilt and embolization, and I don't think that 8 9 it was their intent to create such a device, but 10 what happened when they redesigned it not to make 11 it retrievable, it became a less vigorous filter. 12 You are not an expert in filter 0. 13 design; right? 14 I am not an expert in filter design. 15 0. Let's take a look, if you will, 16 please, at paragraph 59. 59 is a narrative 17 paragraph; right? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Paragraph 60 is also a narrative Ο. 2.0 paragraph; right? 21 Α. Yes, that's correct. 22 61 is another narrative paragraph, Q. 2.3 right? 24 I agree that these are all narrative Α. 25 paragraphs, but I think that they are sort of

	Page 212
1	important to understand that you know, the
2	temporal nature of what was going on here and the
3	environment.
4	Q. Take a look at 62. That's another
5	narrative paragraph, meaning it doesn't contain
6	any actual opinion that you have. You are just
7	recounting the factual record as you see it;
8	right?
9	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.
10	THE WITNESS: Well, except for the
11	last line where I say:
12	"At no time did Bard ever show
13	that the Recovery had similar
14	performance characteristics to
15	the SNF."
16	So I would say that's a
17	non-narrative statement.
18	BY MR. BUSMAN:
19	Q. You haven't reviewed the entire
20	documentary record in this case; right?
21	A. I am not sure what you mean by that.
22	Q. You haven't reviewed every single
23	page of every document that Bard has produced in
24	this litigation; right?
25	MR. ROTMAN: Objection.

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context, as I mentioned earlier there was three major lines of evidence I was evaluating here. So one line was the medical literature, and one line was the in vitro testing and one line was the adverse events data. So the adverse events data was being tracked closely by Bard and, when they saw unexpected complications, they called in Dr. Lehmann to confirm it, which he did. And then, you know, the Attorneys asked Dr. Betensky to do an independent analysis of the same Bard data, and she came to the, you know, I think, to the same conclusions which were there are elevated complication rates.

Q. I am going to object and move to trying as non-responsive. In the section of your report heading E: "Betensky Analyses, Adverse Events", you don't say anything in any of these paragraphs about Dr. Betensky's report that isn't already contained in her own report; right?

MR. ROTMAN: Objection. Advise that the Witness review the paragraph before answering the question, unless you know from memory.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think the section on Dr. Betensky's analyses largely recapitulates the results of her analyses, and I

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1	don't extend them beyond what she has said.
2	BY MR. BUSMAN:
3	Q. Have you reviewed any of Dr.
4	Betensky's other expert reports, like her
5	rebuttal report to Dr. Feigal or Dr. Fiska?
6	A. What I have reviewed was her expert
7	report, plus she had an addendum. Those are the
8	two reports from her that I examined. A
9	supplement. A supplement.
10	Q. Okay. Let me hand you what we will
11	mark as Exhibit 12. It is Dr. Betensky's
12	rebuttal to the expert report of Dr. Feigal. You
13	haven't seen this before, have you?
14	A. Let me take a look.
15	Exhibit 12 was marked for
16	identification.
17	BY MR. BUSMAN:
18	Q. In particular, while you are taking
19	a look at this why don't we go off the record
20	and, while we are off the record, we can take a
21	break and you can, please, if you will, read
22	paragraph one in its entirety, which goes from
23	the first page on to the second page.
24	A. Okay.
25	BY THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the

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1	another, because it might be outside of the focus
2	of an epidemiology study that you
3	A. But I completely understand what she
4	did, and I understand what it means.
5	MR. ROTMAN: I object to the
6	question.
7	BY MR. BUSMAN:
8	Q. If you could turn to heading H,
9	"Discussion of the Medical Literature". Take a
10	look at paragraph
11	A. What paragraph?
12	Q. I am talking about paragraph 137,
13	but in general we have moved to your discussion
14	of the literature. Take a look at paragraph 137.
15	It states:
16	"The adverse event rates
17	reported in this study are
18	extremely high and would have
19	dissuaded most physicians from
20	using this device if it had
21	still been on the market."
22	Did I read that correctly?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. You can't say to any degree of
25	certainty what any given physician would have

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Page 249 1 done with this information. You are speculating 2 that most physicians would not have used the 3 device; right? The statement is on the basis of 4 5 what I recognize as necessary for patient safety and that I think other physicians would recognize 6 7 as necessary for patient safety. So high event rates in a particular device are going to make 8 9 the physician step back and say: I don't want to 10 use that device. 11 You might be right and you might be 0. 12 wrong, but it calls for speculation for you to 13 say what most physicians would have done with 14 this information; right? 15 Again, I would say I think in the Α. 16 issue of patient safety, I think that most 17 physicians would be in pretty uniform agreement. 18 Would you characterize that as an Q. 19 educated quess? No, I think that -- we are all 2.0 Α. 21 trained the same way, to be very risk averse. 22 Patients are obviously risk averse as well. 23 if we see a report in the literature that has a 24 high risk associated with a device, we -- you

know, rightly or wrongly we step back and say:

25